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Better Use Of Available Water

Task Before UN Water Conference

IF mankind does not learn how to manage water as a resource, there is going to be a water crisis by the end of this century, according to Mr. Thomas W. Oliver, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Water Conference, who briefed representatives of non-governmental organizations at UN Headquarters on the latest preparations for the Conference.

A water crisis does not mean that water will dry up, Mr. Oliver said. What it does mean is that in many countries, at present, there are local crises, like the drought in England, droughts in the Sahel, the problems of water pollution, the rivers which are ceasing to be usable, and waste of water in large cities and in industry. For example, it is certainly not necessary to use 25 litres of water to produce one litre of beer, as most breweries do. The French use a vast quantity of water to produce one litre of wine, while the Israelis are able to do it with a great deal less water.

The Conference is expected to discuss this broad range of problems and come up with recommendations for action.

MAIN TOPICS

The agenda, at present, has four main topics. The first is an assessment of the world water situation. It attempts in a very abbreviated form to assess how much water there is, how much water is being used, and to call attention to some of the problems areas.

The next topic is called "The Promise of Technology; Potential and Limitations." It is believed that under this topic the Conference will not only look at the available techniques but also at the possibilities of introducing the so-called "intermediate technology", which will examine the many available techniques which could and should be used.

The third, and perhaps the central topic of the Conference, is called "Policy Options." It is hoped that the Conference will consider under this topic the sort of policy action to meet the local problems, to improve the plannig of water use, the operational structure and so on.

The Conference will also take up the question of using the shared water resources-rivers, lakes, underground water, etc.—which are shared by several countries. Though there are many examples of successful international sub regional co-operation in using shared water resources, there are still many difficulties involved.

THE GOAL

Finally, the last topic is "Recommendations for Action." Under this heading the Conference will consider a set of recommendations for action which have been approved at a series of regional meetings that have been held since last July. These are the meetings in Bangkok, organized by the Economic and social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; in Lima, organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America; in Addis Ababa, organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Africa; and in Geneva, organized by a Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe called the Committee Problems. Later in the year,

(Contd. on page 7)

Words To Remember

Addressing a workers' rally at Gauhati, the Prime Minister said while the government was committed to workers' welfare, it had to see that the economic boat of the country did not sink. About four years ago, it appeared the boat would sink because of a difficult economic situation all over the world and some other reasons peculiar to India.

The country's economy had to face the strain of the influx of refugees from Bangladesh. It suffered from drought and power shortage consequent upon insufficient rainfall. At the same time oil prices went up.

In such a situation, the opposition tried to weaken the central government and compel it to give up its socialistic programmes.

The government had to take some stern steps, the impact of which was felt by all sections of the people, including workers in industrial and agricultural sectors. They found these steps unpleasant. "Even my colleagues had told me that the government won't survive if it took such stern steps."

"But my answer was that steps which were in the country's interest would have to be taken, whether the government survived or not."

These steps might appear wrong in a short-term view but would ultimately prove to be in the interest of the people.

Whenever some good steps were taken, privileged sector's tried to take undue advantage of these.

The government did not have resources to have control over all productive units, and a via media would have to be found to ensure that no such undue advantage was taken in by any unit.

Nationalisation could be resorted to when there was mismanagement and fear of loss of production and closure. All units of production should be otherwise allowed to grow.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

I do believe that it is possible for every human being to become perfect even as God is perfect. It is necessary for us all to aspire after perfection, but when that blessed state is attained, it becomes indescribable, indefinable.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Dec. 19, 1976

PARTY DISCIPLINE

The emergency which brought about discipline at the national level seems to have left untouched Congressmen in some of the States.

With a clear majority in the Assembly, the Congress Ministry in Orissa under Mrs. Nandini Satpathy has been forced to resign. Internal bickerings have been the main reason. The Communist Party which helped Mrs. Satpathy to form the government in 1972 has also contributed its mite to the confusion. The mad bid to enrol members from other parties to get majority in the Assembly has perhaps undermined cohesion.

Trouble has been brewing in West Bengal for some time and it has come into the open. Mr. S. S. Ray's resignation is expected at any time.

Kerala Congressmen could not agree on selecting a Minister from among their ranks for the vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the death of Mr. K. M. George.

Simmerings are seen in some other states also.

The TNCC leaders who met the special Representative of the AICC, Mr. Henry Austin, have assured him that they will speak with "one voice", thereby indicating that they are speaking with many voices now.

These only go to show that the Prime Minister's appeal to the State leaders at Gauhati has fallen on deaf ears.

The opposition parties are trying to stage a come back. Participation of people like Mr. Karunanidhi has created doubts about bonafides. The CPI has launched an attack on the more active and powerful wing of the Congress — The Youth Congress.

The Congress Party has a responsibility for holding elections in this country at an early date. And if it doesn't set its house in order immediately, it may have to regret for ever. All the efforts of the Prime Minister to strengthen the nation may fail to produce any result.

STUDY BY MAIL

By JAGDISH SHARMA

Education by correspondence is an alternative means for those who are unable to benefit from the traditional classroom system.

This method has been functioning successfully in many countries of the world. It would be interesting to look at the growth of this form of education.

Correspondence education is conducted through step-by-step graded lessons which are sent to the student by post. The student is required throughout his course of study to send practical evidence of his progress to a tutor at frequent intervals so errors and weaknesses can be corrected.

The tutor then gives further instructions through written and printed material, illustrations, diagrams, tapes, cassettes, films, slides and radio and television may also be used. In the written lessons, answers to all such questions as are likely to arise in the student's mind are built in.

RECENT STUDY

According to a recent study by Glatter and Wedell (Study by Correspondence, Longman, 1971), at any one time there are about 500,000 students taking correspondence courses in Britain, with an annual enrolment of around 300,000.

It is also common knowledge that well over one-third of these students are from overseas, especially from the ex-colonies.

In France, Scandinavia, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the USA and USSR and Japan correspondence education is part of the official education provision.

Holland, with a tiny area and a very high population density, has a large proportion of students on correspondence courses —723,000 in 1960. Some 300,000 students were enrolled for correspondence courses in 1965 in West Germany and a similar number in East Germany.

IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In the Soviet Union 40 per cent of students in higher education in 1960 had completed their secondary education through correspondence courses and in 1964 there were 2.4 million following such courses.

The French Government established Centre National de Tele Enseignement (CNTE) in 1939 to serve secondary school pupils who were evacuated during the war. The system continued to grow even in post-war period and there were 124,000 students of different levels in 1967.

Apart from the CNTE there is a substantial private sector in France with roughly 300,000 students. In Sweden where the private sector has received considerable financial help from the government, there were over a million correspondence students in 1966.

Apart from these well developed countries many of the African nations have established correspondence courses under various government ministries or universities notably Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Tanzania and Uganda. University of Delhi introduced courses by post in 1962 making available undergraduate and postgraduate degrees.

THE ORIGIN

In most countries students follow professional, vocational and academic courses leading to various diplomas and degrees.

Like many innovations the origins of this so widely used method were very humble. It has been traced back to the original Mr. Pitman who in 1840 sent his students instructions in shorthand by postcard.

The method became even more popular in the 1880s when many of the well known correspondence colleges started functioning in England. The original private commercial character of these colleges has remained the same.

The reasons for the popularity of this method of studying and its growth are not difficult to understand. Educational provisions have always fallen short of demand. Face-to-face teaching demands full-time attendance, major costs, no earnings during the period of study, and other difficulties created by the physical distance from educational institutions.

At the same time during these past hundred years the importance of being well qualified has increased. Correspondence courses allow the student to learn and earn at the same time and study at his own pace.

COSTS LESS

Economically, on the whole, this form of education is cheaper for students. The countries where correspondence education has been introduced as a government provision, it has been realised that this type of study also works out cheaper for the treasury.

The idea of extending academic education and university qualifications by post gained momentum with the establishment of the University of London as an examining body in 1838. Later when the University assumed a teaching role a provision for external students was made.

External students of the University of London follow the same syllabuses as the internal full or part-time students but study them on their own. Most of them take correspondence courses and prepare for the University examinations.

IN U.S.

In the U.S. Methodist clergymen founded a correspondence programme at Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington which began offering a series of courses leading to undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications.

The idea was so successful that branches were established in Canada and Britain. University of Wisconsin through its division of extension studies extended its boundaries beyond the campus. Since 1920, University of London's Commerce Degree Bureau has been offering postal tuition for its B.Sc. Economics degree and advisory service to registered external students for other qualifications.

The rise of professional associations in the fields of accountancy, banking and insurance gave a further rise to correspondence courses. Most of these associations hold their own examinations which qualify candidates for various levels of membership.

Most students prepare for these examinations through correspondence courses. Similarly the Bar examinations are held by the Inns of Court but the Inns do not offer any regular courses. It is quite common for students of Bar-at-Law to take courses by post from one of the well known colleges.

SUPPLEMENTS

Apart from these categories the use of correspondence course is quite common for servicemen, women at home, home-bound and handicapped persons, inclu-

(Contd. on page 7)

A Path To Prosperity

Kannis are an Advivasi community dwelling in the hilly regions of Kulasekharam, about 35 kilometers North of Kanyakumari.

After a survey of the area and the people, the State Government distributed land, 3 to 5 acres each, to the landless Kannis. Instead of solving their problems, this only created new problems to these helpless hill tribals.

Their poverty was fully exploited by the unscrupulous landlords and usurious money lenders. For the money they advanced to the tribal people, these exploiters deprived them of their produce. All that the Kannis were left with for their livlihood was a petty sum of Rs. 50 or 60 for a whole year.

The situation, however, changed for the better after the declaration of emergency.

The new economic programme paved a path for those people towards properity.

The Kulasekharam branch of the Indian Overseas Bank entered the scene and started relieving the Kannis from the clutches of the moneylenders.

With liberal financial assistance from the IOB this community has started cultivating tapioca.

About 40 persons have received a loan of Rs. 500 each on easy terms. The amount is disbursed in instalments to synchronise with the crop operations. The repayment is to be made after ten months when the produce is ready for sale.

Atlast, the Kannis of Kulasekharam are no longer the victims of the exploiters.

IOB Advance For Cotton Growers

The Indian Overseas Bank advanced Rs. 1.20 lakhs to over 53 agriculturists in Vallukkuparai village near Kurichi, a small suburb of Coimbatore during July–September period this year.

More than a year ago, the cotton growers of this village had almost given up the cotton cultivation following a severe drought.

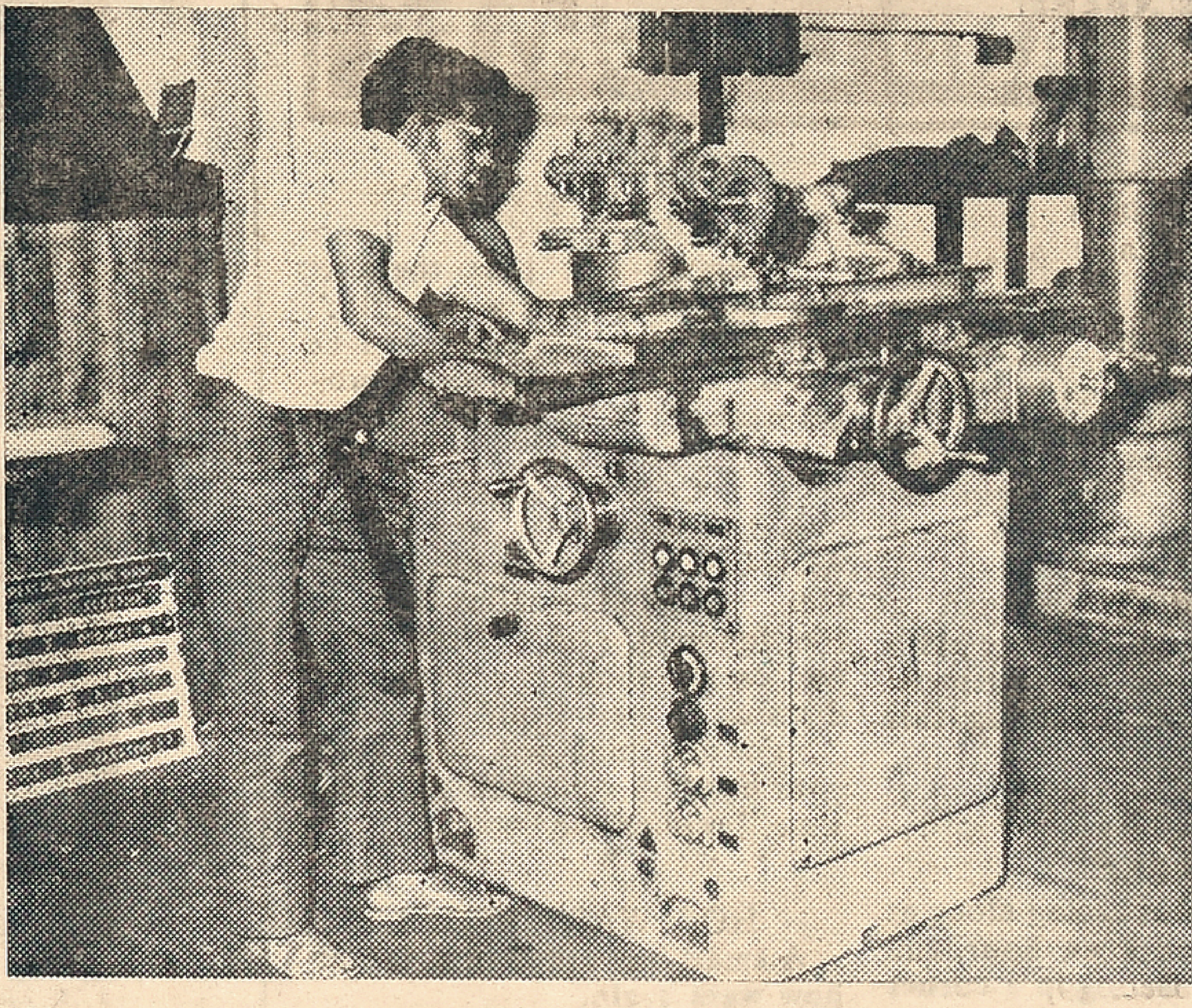
Being a major supplier of cotton, the village was adopted by the Bank which persuaded the farmers to revive the cotton cultivation with its assistance.

The Bank arranged for the supply of quality cotton seeds, sprayers, fertilisers and pesticides on a "buy-now pay-later" basis. From then on, the villagers picked up the cotton thread.

The farmers have achieved high yields of cotton and are fetching encouraging prices.

The Indian Overseas Bank provided loans totalling Rs. 2 lakhs between July 1975 and June this year. Four of the beneficiaries were Harijans.

The Bank also gave over 50,000 rupees to 30 small farmers. Nine landless labourers, all of them Harijans, were given Rs. 5,000 for purchase of goats.



Sri A. Chellathurai

Useful Schemes

New schemes have been introduced in many technical institutes to help the educated unemployed under the new dynamic economic programme.

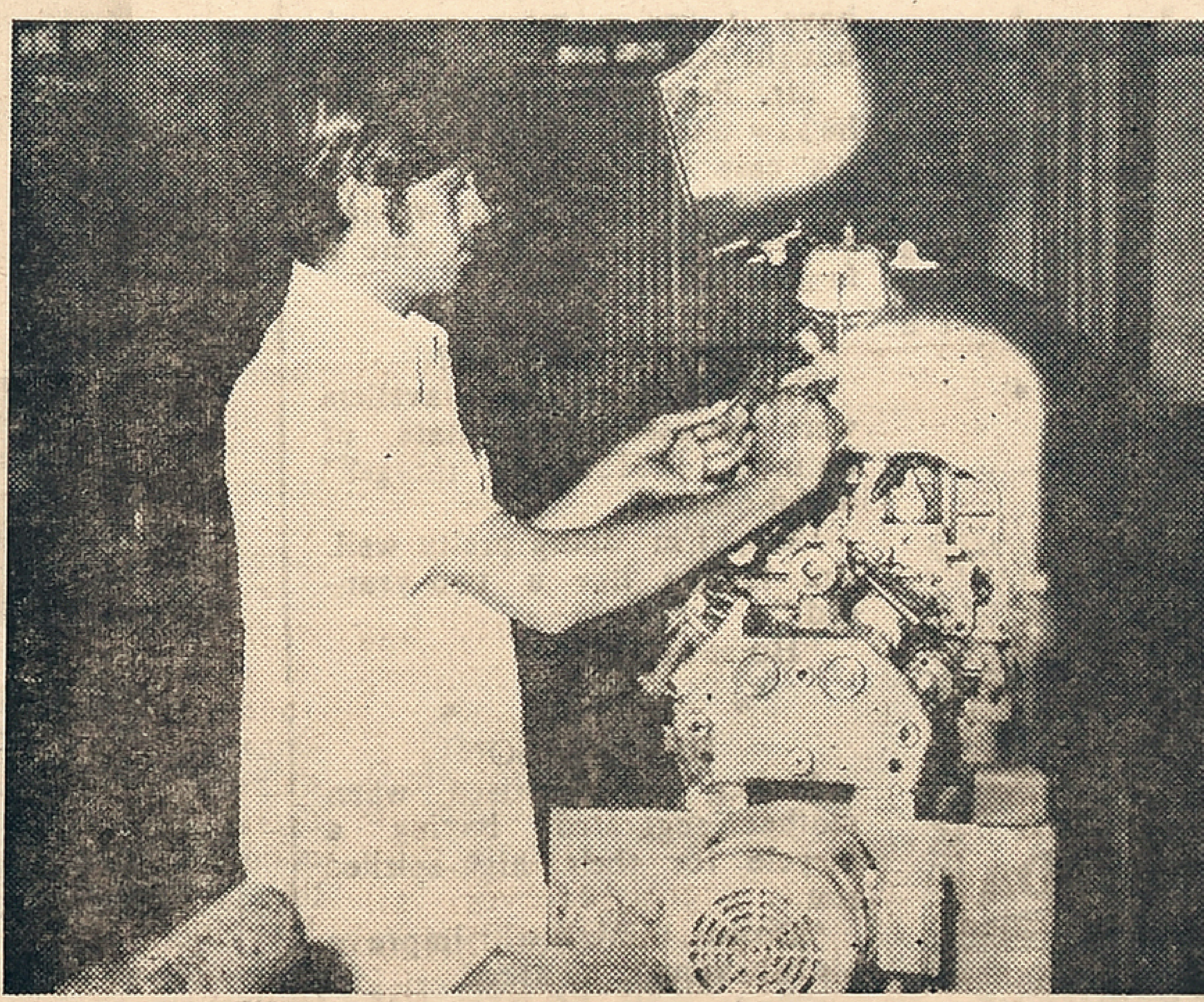
The Tamil Nadu Polytechnic at Madurai has evolved a new scheme. By this a number of young people have been benefited.

It trains the educated unemployed persons in different trades and helps them set up their own small units.

So far fifty students have been benefited by this scheme. Many of them have entered the public sector units. Others have started their own units.

Sri A. Chellathurai, a diploma holder in engineering, is one such person. He has set up his own knife grinding unit. He has good business now.

Another student Sri Prem Kumar is now engaged in manufacturing the rivets and plates used in the chains. He earns on an average Rs. 250/- per months through this self employment scheme.



Sri Prem Kumar

FUN AND LAUGHTER

HOLD UP

"Put up your hands!" commanded the large of two bandits who had stopped the motor-coach. "We're going to rob the gents and kiss all the ladies."

"No" remonstrated the smaller one, gallantly. "We'll rob the gents all right, but we we'll leave the ladies alone."

"Young man," snapped a woman passenger of uncertain age, "mind your own business! Your friend is managing this hold-up!"

x x x

HELP

The train was racing along at about sixty miles an hour, and Brown was sneezing in a corner of his compartment when he was disturbed by a fellow passenger rushing along the corridor.

"Excuse me," gasped this excited individual, "but is your wife a rather stout lady wearing a brown costume and a red hat?"

"Yes," replied the astonished Brown. "What's all the excitement about?"

"Excitement!" exclaimed the unknown passenger. "The excitement is that she's just fallen out of the train "

"Good heavens!" shrieked Brown, "Don't stand there doing nothing. Pull the communication cord. She's got the tickets."

* * *

NOT FOR HIM

An elderly negro was taking a Civil Service Examination for the position of rural postman. One of the questions asked was "How far is it from the earth to the sun?"

The man looked frightened and exclaimed: "If you is going put me on that route, I'm resignin' before I begins,"

* * *

EASY GOING

Uncle: "George, what are you going to be when you grow up?"

Geroge: "I'm going to be a philanthrophist, uncle. Those people always seem to have a lot of money."

* * *

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THE WAR

"There is talk that the next war will be fought with radio."

"Well, I'm in training. I've faced some terrible programmes."

* * *

CANNY SCOT

A Scotsman went to a fancy-dress ball in the guise of Napoleon. A friend, meeting him at the function said, "Now why, on earth should a Scotsman dress up as Napoleon?"

"For one thing you can keep your hand on your wallet all the time," replied the Scot.

* * *

HOW WARS BEGIN

A small boy asked his father how wars begin.

"Well," said his father, "suppose that England quarrelled with France—"

"But," interrupted the mother "England must not quarrel with France!"

"I know," he answered, "but I am taking a hypothetical instance."

"You are misleading the child," said the mother.

"No, I am not," he answered.

"Yes, you are."

"No, I am not."

"Yes."

"No."

"All right, Dad" said the small boy, "I think I now know how wars begin."

* * *

BRIBE

Mother: "Well, John, what did you do with the sixpence I gave you as a reward for taking your medicine?"

John: "I bought caramels for threepence, and gave Tom the other threepence for taking the medicine for me."

* * *

FOR A SONG

"It was the sweetest hat," gushed Mrs. Penn, "and when the millionre told me I could have it for a mere song I bought it at once."

Mr. Penn said nothing until he saw the bill. Then he spoke. "A case of mistaken identity," he said quietly. "The woman evidently thought you were a famous singer."

* * *

HORSE OR EGG?

Two commerical travellers were discussing the state of business. "How are things?" asked one.

'Oh, I'm doing pretty well. I'm feeling like a two-year-old"

"Horse or egg?"

* * *

HER REASON

Father was surprised when mother suggested buying a bicycle for their high-spirited son.

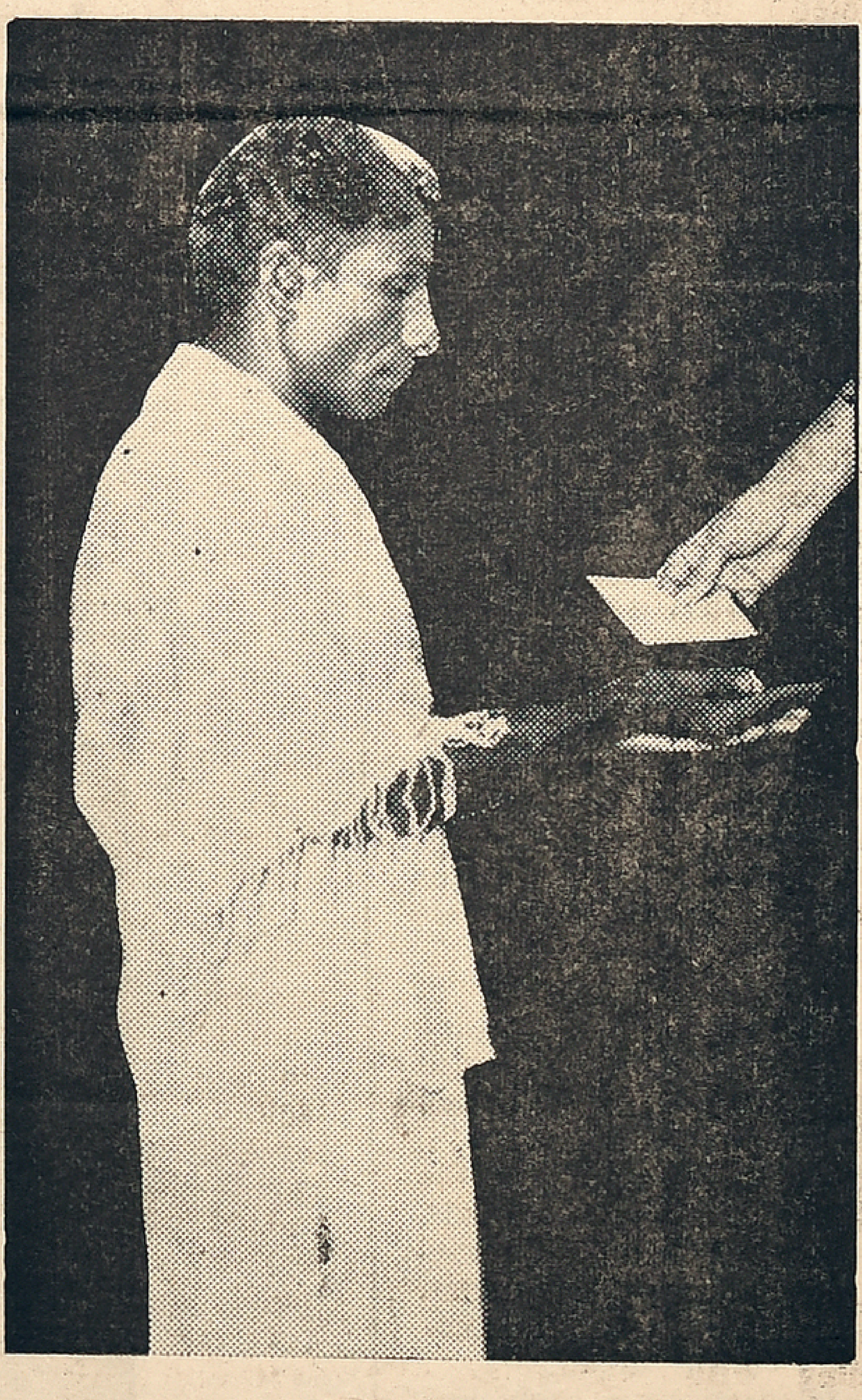
"Do you think it will improve his behaviour?" he asked.

"No," said Mother grimly "But it will spread it over a wide area."

The Tamil Nadu Government launched an intensive campaign and registered 5900 small industries with an idea to help small entrepreneurs.

One of the beneficiaries was Mr. Sanjivi. He is a harijan. He had the technical skill to make components for machines. He even had orders from the Kerala Small Industries Corporation. But lacked the finance needed.

The State Bank of India, Guindy, came forward to help him set up his own small unit. The Bank has given him a loan of Rs. 18,000 to set up his own workshop to make the components.



The Indian Bank has dispersed recently a sum of Rs. 31,250 as loan to 28 persons in Thirukkanur and adjoining areas in Pondicherry under its schemes to help small traders.

Tailors, Cobblers, Fire wood sellers, Vegetable Vendors, were among those benefited by the scheme.

The Indian Bank has helped Sri Manner Naidu, a blind man, to set up a mutton stall with a loan of Rs. 750. Thanks to this timely help Mannar Naidu is now leading a happy life.

For The Week 19th December To 25th December 1976

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

YOU are entering favourable period. You should make extra efforts to stablise your position. Promotional possibilties are bright. If you are thinking of starting new ventures, the period is favourable now. Family matters could be finalised. Partnership matters could also be finalised. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Health requires attention. Favourable days 24th & 25th

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Matters relating to children requires attention. Avoid friction with associates. You should be prepared for unexpected developments on 20th & 21st.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

MILDLY favourable period. But avoid taking new responsibilities. You should also avoid legal complications. Property matters requires attention. Partnership matters could be finalised. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children requires attention. Avoid journeys unless necessary. Financial position will improve. Be prepared for unexpected developments on 22nd & 23rd.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

MIXED results are indicated. You should be cautious in dealing with strangers. You should also consult legal experts before finalising important transactions. Business will improve, but you should be cautious in finalising the transactions. Avoid friction with superiors. Change of place is indicated for some. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Also avoid impulsive actions on 24th & 25th

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to stablise your position. If you are thinking of changing residenee, you should start making prepartions. now. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children should be handled properly to avoid complications. Health requires attention. Problems relating to profession should be handled properly to avoid complications later. Avoid friction with superiors. Favourable days: 22nd & 23rd.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

MILDLY favourable period. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Health requires attention. Avoid travelling unless necessary. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Legal complications are indicated regarding property matters. Favourable days: 24th & 25th

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. Partnership matters could be finalised. Property matters could also be finalised. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Avoid speculative investments. Family matters requires attention. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Business will improve. Promotional possibilities are bright. Take care of health. Favourable days: 20th & 21st

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. Avoid friction with associates. Family members will be cooperative. Financial position will be satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments. Matters relating to children should be handled properly to avoid complications. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. You should be cautious in dealing with strangers. Favourable days: 22nd & 23rd.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula-Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

FAVOURABLE period. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your position. Promotional possibilities are bright. If you are engaged in any competitive activity chances of winning the prize are bright. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Family members will be cooperative. Financial position will improve, Speculative gains are also indicated. Favourable days: 24th & 25th

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana-Dhanistha 1/2

FAVOURABLE period. You should start preparing now to improve your position. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Property matters could be finalised. Health will improve You will be undertaking short journeys frequently. Partnership matters could be finalised, but you should take into consideration long term results. Change of place is indicated for some. Favourable days: 22nd & 23rd.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. Business prospects are bright. Financial position will improve. Property matters could be finalised, But avoid speclative investments. Avoid friction with superiore. Also avoid journeys unlessnecessary. You should try to develop new contacts to develop your business. Favourable days: 20th & 21st.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

FAVOURABLE period. Business prospects will improve. Health will be well maintained. Financial position will show gains of improvement. But avoid speculative investments. Property matters could be finalised. Matters relating to children requires attention. You can expect cooperation from family members. You should also try to start new ventures. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Favourable days; 22nd 23rd.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadra-pada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadra-pada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

Inflation And The Brain Drain

Inflation and the consequent rise of prices, the high taxes that swallow up from 35 to 83 per cent of a person's earnings, and, more important still, the growth of unemployment are increasing the brain drain from Britain. In 1974, for instance, 1,359 university and technical college graduates took up permanent residence abroad and 1,050 left the country with contracts in their pockets. Britain also lost a large number of experienced specialists.

Not Too Old!

Greek-born George Zervas got into the limelight when he was hired as an "all-round" worker by a Chicago food store. Why? Because he was 101 years old. He told newsmen, however, that he said he was 100 because if he told the truth and said he was 101, they might think he was too old.

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

INDIAN BUDDHIST LEADER INAUGURATES NEW MONASTERY

A colourful function was held in Ivoiga in Soviet Buryatia to mark the inauguration of a majestic and imposing Buddhist temple complex by India's Head Lama of Laddhak Monastery, Kushak Bakula. According to people there, this was the first time in living memory that such important religious rites were performed by a foreign dignitory. The two-day solemn function was conducted in the midst of chanting of holy hymns from Buddhist scriptures. Supreme Buddhish Lamas of Buryatia, an autonomous Republic of the Soviet Union and Peoples Republic of Mongolia were also present at the function along with other monks and thousands of their followers.

The Lama from Laddhak presented a beautiful idol of Lord Buddha to the Buryatian temple, enshrining holy relics of Kashyap Buddha.

* * *

WORKERS' DAYS

One Sunday last month we celebrated, for the first time, National Vehicle Day. It was held in honour of the Soviet Union's eight million car and transport workers.

A very large number of Saturdays and Sundays here now make some "Workers' Day"—Miners Day, Teachers Day, Print Workers Day and so on.

These are days on which different sections of society demonstrate pride in their craft or calling and on which society honours them for their work. They are usually celebrated with fetes, concerts, sports and the award of medals and decorations to outstanding workers.

The date chosen usually commemorates some historical event. For instance, Miners Day falls on the last Sunday in August, recalling that night in August 1935 when Alexei Stakhanov cut 14 times the normal amount of coal in a single shift. That was not only a wonderful achievement in itself, but it led to the great national "Stakhanovite" movement in which, during the next two years, a third of all Soviet workers took part.

In heavy industry alone, in 1936 productivity rose by over 25 per cent as compared with 1935.

Power workers Day falls on the day when, in 1920, the All-Russian Congress of Soviets (as the Soviet parliament was then called) met and approved GOELRO—the State Plan for the Electrification of Russia.

* * *

RECORD TEA PRODUCTION

In the thirties, land around the village of Ahalsopeli in Georgia was being reclaimed for tea planting. A foreign agronomist advised strongly against trying to grow tea there. The soil was not right, he said. And at first poor harvests seemed to prove his words. Now, however, it is on precisely this land that planters have set world tea-picking records. And if you ask them they'll tell you much of the credit goes to Antimoz Rogava, Chairman of a local collective farm.

One of the keys to a successful tea plantation is careful, thorough and conscientious cultivation. Farmers must tend a bush 40 times a year before a harvest can be gathered. The chairman studied diligently at the Institute of Tea and Subtropical Crops at Zugdidi, three miles away. And he practised what he learned. The first successes were scored in 1948, with over 1½ tons per acre.

* * *

SCHOOLCHILDREN TOWN-PLANNERS

Moscow Central Architects Club is running special weekly classes for school children interested in architecture. Each young architect has his own style. Some come out for simplicity of design wedded to inventiveness in the choice of materials, others suggest bold architectural solutions. Adolescents quickly grasp the laws of colour, shape and three dimensional composition.

Tanya, 13, for instance, has created a model of a town on the Moon, complete with lunodrome industrial complex, original layout of residential blocks, a well-thought-out system of communications and cable railway with its own operating system.

Lena, also 13, has offered the model of a magnificent seashore camping site. Other youngsters have presented an interesting model of an international flower show and a vivid, expressive poster calling for protection of architectural monuments.

True, only a few of these ideas stand the test of engineering calculation. Nevertheless, none of the children's efforts are rejected—that is the educational principle here. The teacher helps find rational elements in each design and helps the young designer recognise and correct his mistakes.

Quite a few students of the Moscow Architectural College began their "careers" in these classes. But for most children they are only fun—and a means of testing their abilities.

The knowledge and skills acquired here can be useful later, of course, in a host of other jobs —draughtsman; design, operating or structural engineer: fashion designer; painter; sculptor; art scholar.

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Veena teacher Mani lost his eye sight when he was very young. He learnt to play on Veena and became a qualified Veena Vidwan. With the financial assistance of State Bank of India, Guindy branch, he set up a Veena school which he is very efficiently managing. Picture shows Mani conducting a class.

Oxygen Cure For Reservoir

Dusseldorf (DaD): Ennepetal Dam and its tree-lined reservoir in the Ruhr, the industrial heartland of the Federal Republic of Germany, was recently the scene of a world premiere. It may not have been the first lake ever to be given artificial respiration but it is certainly the first reservoir ever to be given the iron lung treatment.

In the wake of an unprecedentedly dry summer the reservoir has shrunk to a third of its normal size and phosphate sewage on the lakebed has on occasions reduced the oxygen count to zero of late. The 'iron lung' functions in much the same way as a cycle pump, permeating low-oxygen water with oxygen supplied by a compressor. Oxygen-enriched water is pumped back to the lakebed and surplus air bubbles back to the surface.

According the manufacturers an intake of seven cubic metres of compressed air a minute is sufficient, in the course of a day to spread up to 300 kilograms of oxygen on the lakebed.

Experience has shown that water in even the deepest of lakes is capable of regeneration after a period of artificial respiration. Reservoirs all over the world are liable to oxygen deficiency, so the Ennepetal reservoir's iron lung could well prove a trendsetter.

—Lutz Friedrich

From Page 2

ding patients in sanatoriums, inmates of prisions and persons in remote areas. And, of course, this method is widely used for continuing education of adults.

Many innovative methods have developed in an effort to supplement correspondence courses. In Australia and New Zealand course coverage by correspondence is supplemented by travelling exhibitions, libraries, radio and more recently by television. Similar supplementary methods have been used in African countries as well. Malaysia has successfully used correspondence courses for in-service training of teachers.

In many countries the system has been used in updating teacher's knowledge and methods in various subjects. In the US, for example, when the new mathematics was introduced in the sixties, Wisconsin University prepared correspondence courses to help teachers understand the new subject.

It is generally assumed that correspondence courses are mainly used for courses at higher education level. But experience of other countries has shown that postal tuition has successfully been used for school level studies. In some African countries even rural education and community development programmes have been conveyed through correspondence courses; they have not only been successful but cheaper as well.

The British Open University inspite of notable advances in educational technology and mass media, has found it necessary to switch its emphasis from broadcasting to correspondence as the central medium of instruction.

—Kayhan International

From page 1

there will be a meeting in the West Asian region which also adopt recommendations for the Conference.

The recommendations will also include the Habitat Conference decision that action should be taked to provide mankind with reasonably safe water and adequate waste disposal by 1990, it possible.

The Secretary-General of the Conference has asked the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and UNICEF to co-operate and produce a report on what could be done to realize this goal by 1990. This report, Mr. Oliver continued, is expected by the end of this year; and it will be one of the concrete results of the Conference. The Secretary-General has also asked the Food and Agriculture Organization to produce a report on what sort of actions in the water sector will be needed to give effect to the recommendations of the World Food Confetence. There may also emerge a set of concrete, specific targets, a set of commitments both on the part of the donor countries and on the part of the developing countries.

The Conference will also consider over 200 "thematic papers" which will be produced by the Gevernments. They will be grouped around basic topics and will be discussed by blocks.

The Conference will be preceded by a meeting of the Preparatory Committee which will meet in New York in January, Mr. Oliver concluded.

Life in Madras and coastal areas of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Tanjore districts in Tamil Nadu was severely affected by the recent cyclonic rains. As the fresh waters may generate and carry germs, the health authorities have advised the public to drink only boiled water. They are also taking precautionary steps by making mass inoculation of anti-cholara vaccine.

New Economic Programme Explained

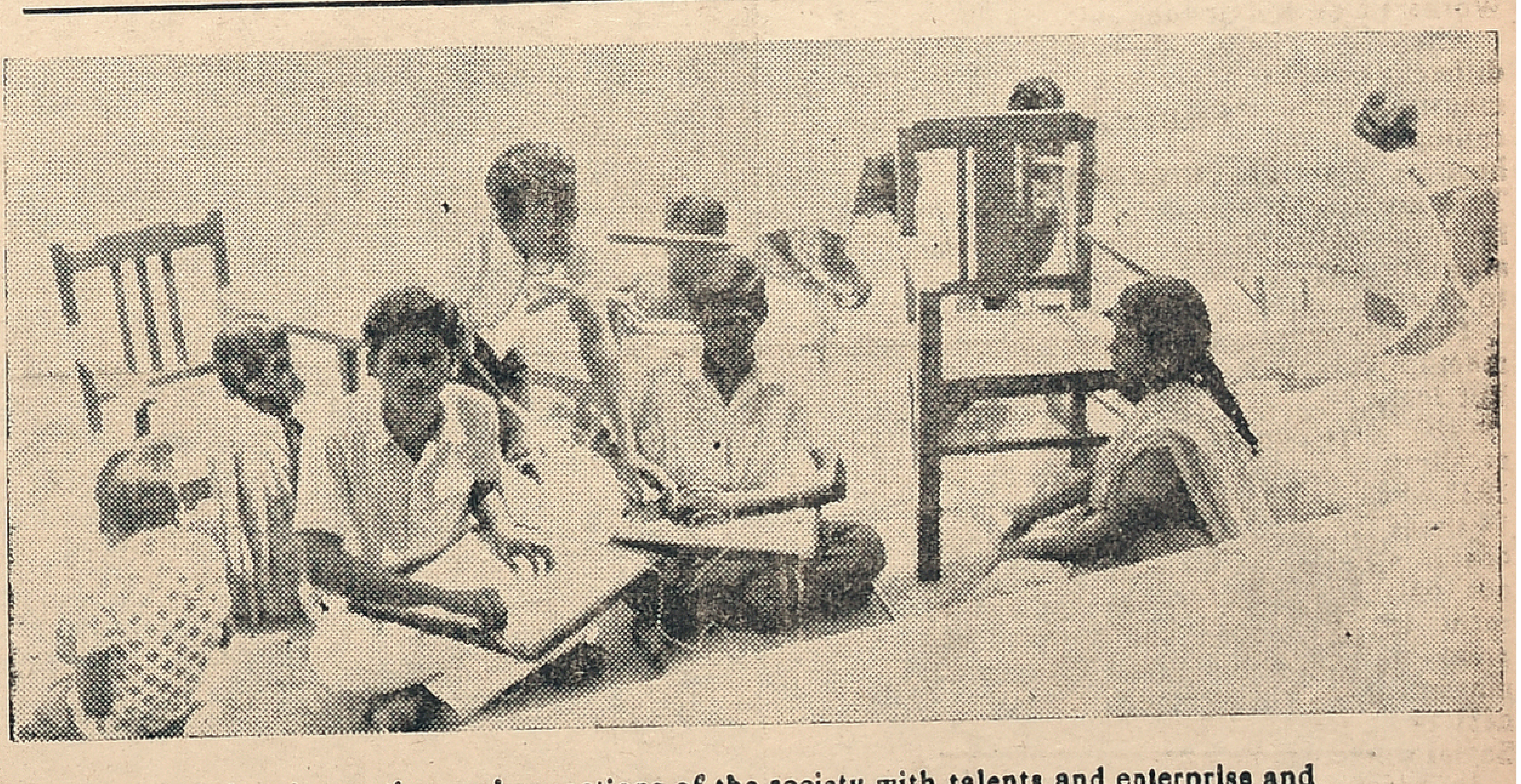
Mr M. Bakthavatsalam, elder statesman of Tamil Nadu, inaugurating the meeting on "Benefits of 20 point programme and the share of the Electricity Workers for it" organised by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Technical Staff Welfare Association at Woodlands Hotel recently, said that though the 20 point programme was beneficial generally to the working class, it also aims at the welfare of the people of the nation. He said that he was happy to know that a housing colony for the electricity board workers is to be constructed at Mudichur under the new economic programme.

Mr A.P.C. Veerabahu, Chairman, 20 point Programme Propaganda Committee, Tamil Nadu explained the salient points of the programme and how it helps the weaker sections of the society.

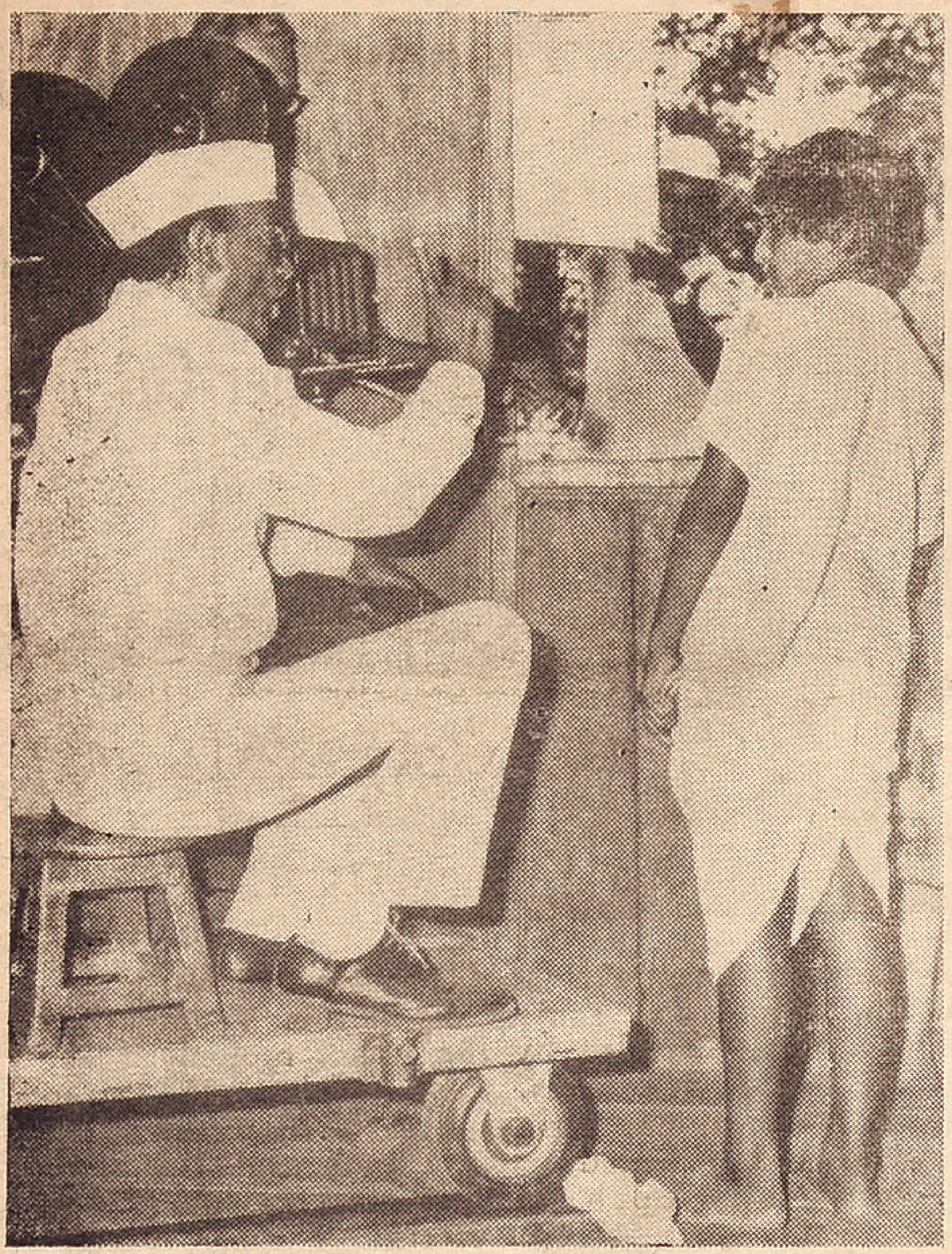
Mr S. Shaik Hyther, Industrial Relations Adviser, and Mr N. Ramanathan, Regional Director, Workers' Education, Government of India, spoke.

Messrs V. Srinivasan, General Secretary of the Association and T.A. Premaharan, Worker Education Teacher, detailed the working of the Association.

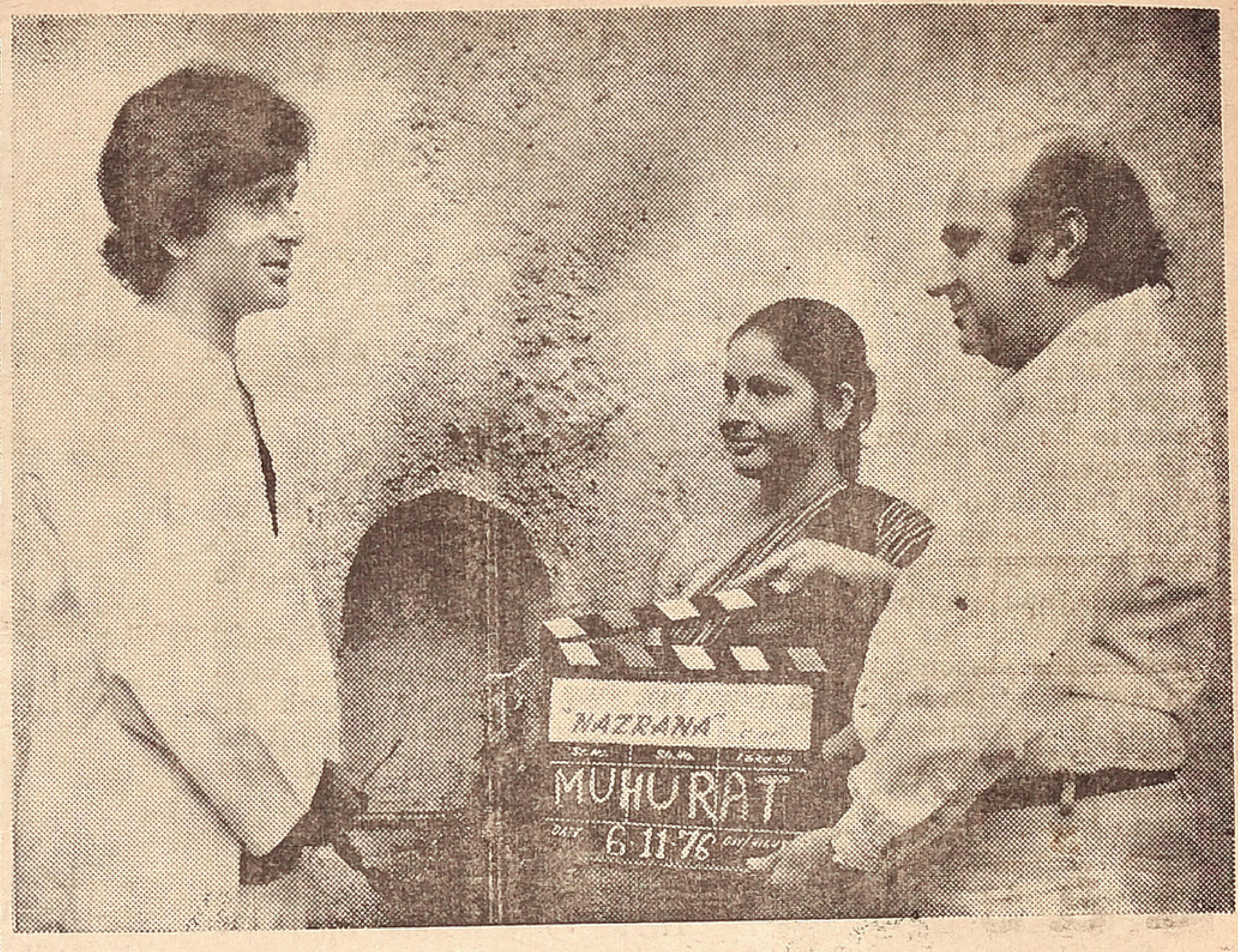
Mr. A.M. Ramalingam, Retired Superintending Engineer, welcomed the gathering and Mr Sambandam proposed a vote of thanks.



People belonging to the weaker sections of the society with talents and enterprise and physically handicapped persons have been helped by Banks. The State Bank of India, Guindy, has helped a lot of people with generous help. V. S. Natarajan, born blind, is a person who is assisted by the Bank. The Bank assisted Natarajan who has set up a small unit to "Knit" Chairs. He is in a better position now with his savings standing at Rs. 3000. Picture shows Natarajan and his assistants at work.



Veteran V. Shantaram directing Master Sushant Roy and Ranjan a for a shot of 'Chaani'



At the "Muhurat" of Producer-director Bhappi Sonie's 'Nazrana' held at the Chandivli Studios (From L to R) Shashi Kapoor, and Raakhee who faced the camera and Gulshan Rai, who sounded the clapper. G. P. Sippy switched on the camera

Film News

Films Division Documentary

The Films Division released a documentary film titled 'Shri Ram Charit Manas' in the important cineme houses of the principal cities throughout the country.

It is a short animated film based on the paintings and some of the poems of Tulsidas. It also gives glimpses of the life of the great poet Tulsidas. It is produced by Dilip Jamdar and directed by G. K. Gokhale.

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'Film - 20' Documentary

A sixth documentary in the series "Film-20" "Amitavo-a Real Life Story" was released in important cinema houses of the principal cities throughout the country.

The film brings to the screen the various advantages of the New Apprenticeship scheme introduced in the country under the Prime Minister's 20-point programme. It is produced by Asian Films and directed and scripted by Prem Prakash for Films Division.

Parikshit Sahni and Sarika in Kaushal Chatterji's "Aap ki Meharbani"

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